tue overs in Paris are significant and angresive page was heart and to apply the Ninescenth Century manufaled her destiny. The Ninescenth Century manufaled her destiny manufaled as a varieties of June must grapple once again to be of the survives of June must grapple once again as it of Beapoutam; and Narou.com is hastening again of Beapoutam; and Narou.com is hastening again of Beapoutam; and Narou.com is hastening again.

pane's a gathering rush in Paris; hands are clouched and foreheads knit—
pass clad Tollers, sullan muttering, through the Summer twilight file.

here's an ominous under-humming-as a hire's about to swarm

suppling on through lane and alley, with a gails too grant form of Labor, with a helmet

diese men from midnight cellers, where dissess

the along their rays and tatters to the holiday of

Actor now-lead light of Truth and Courage glowing on ear Moses-brow.

from the Worker's lowly dwelling, rising sh DE LISLE

tones from St. Autoine a Valis, and he speak,

Brother-Helets! we have risen -- not to be se we Not to crush a coward CRARLES pot to

Not to vanquish Lotis Autron, nor to amit

Brist the red fing, Brother Helots, which so And we'll win a crown for Labor on the loft

Hoist the red flag, Brother-Helots! let it hap the battle blast . Base the God-inspired rhythmus !— for our Hul begins at lust

Bread for sweat of brain and forehead-bread S all who breathe the boath;
Rise for this, my Brother Helots!—win it, too,

There's an ominous under-humming as a hive There's a busy, conselers bustling-as a troop about to arm.

Nay, the very stones are rising-rising as b Rising gainst the tyrant Custom, which has made

In the morning Toil is monarch. Rising gaily-lone Riogs the God-inspired rhythmas of the Poet Priest

t The Marsellialse-composed by De Lisle, a Royali ther The account of its compositing given by Lamarii is his "History of the Gironde," is singularly beautiful, an

MEXICO.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S LETTERS. NO. XXXVIII home Experiences of Mexican Travel.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 4, 1852 After a journey of twenty three days, partly a serseback and partly in the diligence, I reache this capital on Saturday last. I can give you a present but an outline of my experiences, which

have been exceedingly interesting and adven-I left Megatlan on the 11th ult. mounted on a lazy male, and accompanied by the forebodings and

emn warnings of all the American emigrants in the ; sce. These men, some of whom had come over and from Chihushus and some from Matamoros, sisted most strenously that I should not undertake the journey alone. The Mexicans, they said, were obbers, to a man; one's life, even, was not sale smong them, and their bitter hostility to America: s would subject me to continual finsult. "Would you believe it ?" said a tall, raw-boned Yankee ; "the actually rocked us!" This gentle proceeding. found, on further inquiry, had been occasioned be the emigrants breaking their contract with the guide. I therefore determined to follow the plan I nd sdopted in California, and to believe notithat I had not seen with my own eyes.

In fact, the journey from Mazatlan to Tepi stance of about 275 miles-was sufficient to give me far different ideas of Mexico and the Mexicacharacter. The road lies in the tierra caliente, hot tropical region, skirting, for the greater part the way, the genuine Sierra Madre. Notwis standing the unsurpassed fertility of the soil an the genial character of the climate, it is very scant ly settled, except in the broad river bottoms, open

ng toward the sea. The mountains-which rise a many places into natural spires and buttresses. ike those of the Gila-are inhabited by wild In dian tribes, the blaze of whose camp-fires I fro quently saw at night, sparkling far along the cliffs. Parties sometimes descend and commit robberies on the road, as I was informed by the people, bu with the exception of two, who tried to obtain peaceable possession of my blankets and left mo nunedistely on failing in the attempt, I was not

I do not believe that a more docile or kindly disposed scople exists than the rancheros Western Mexico. In all my intercourse wit them I was treated with unvarying honesty, at and respectful. Resting sometimes at the litt villages on the road, sometimes under the pain thatch or a solitary rancho, among the hills, I was never imposed upon as a stranger nor insulted as to receiving any pay for the night's lodging and the simple meal of tertillus and frijoles which I had shared with them. So far from being implicated with the robbers, they warned me to be guard against them, and at parting frequently i voked for me the blessing of 'Ave Maria Sa

As regards their bostility to Americans, I four some of it, but, on the reverse, a decided partiality In speaking of us, they exhibited (and I say not with any feeling of national pride,) the likin which men bear to their superiors. They acknow ledged our greater power and intelligence as fation, without jealousy, and with an anticipation father than a fear, that our rule will one day t extended over them. The same impression seem to prevail among the foreigners resident in Mexico and from them I have learned that the demeaner ; be native Mexicans toward strangers has been satirely changed since the late war. Our enthus totic politicians at home are not alone in their Bens of Manufest Destiny ; but for America's sake. bot Mexico's, I would hope that the fulfilment

their prophecies is still very far distant. I reached Tepic in eight days from Mazatlan. The second day out I exchanged my slow mule for borse, which his owner, an arriero, recommended muy camineder, but which proved to be even Worse than the mule, being worn down to the low- | and position.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

OFFICE, TRIBUNE BUILDINGS.

VOLUME IX.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1850.

NUMBER 283.

The following Roce are an attempt to picture what at once good friends, keeping close together for

ers and noisy with the chatter of tropical birds. The nights were delictously cool and fresh, but through the long afternoons I sweltered under

last stage of small-pox, on arriving at Tepic

tered cones are now cold and silent. About hall tremendous chasm dividing two sections of the table land. Far below, at the level of the tierra being constructed by the State of Jansco. Fiomunication during the present year, by means of a mule-post across the Barranca. From Tep. o San Blas is but a day's journey, so that t hain of comfortable travel will then reach near

une of travelers, in being attacked by robbers. These gentry, henceforth, are not entirely fabulous beings with me, but I hope on all future occasions. o get out of their hands as saiely as the first tin Mexico, so that I only lost the sum necessary for my ride hither, with many little articles which the villains will find difficulty in using to advantage My horse had a narrow escape, and I believe won have gone, had I not rather impudently insiste that he was unfit for their line of business. nterview was interesting, notwithstanding its dis agraeable features-(the worst of which was the leaving me, fast bound, in a ravine off the road.

but I have not now space to give it in detail plan of traveling on horseback to this city, by way Lake Chapals, Zamors, the ancient city of Mer elia and the vailey of Toluca. This route offers less of general interest than that by which I came, but had the attraction of being little traveled by different aspects. Its difficulties and dangers have strangers and little known. Perhaps I lost nothing | been greatly overrated. A prudent and cautious by the change, for the hills near Zamora are rob time. Through the agent of the diligence line is Guadalajara, I converted my draft into money, pai ny passage, and took an order for the rema he agent of the line. By exhibiting their ord at the different stopping places on the road, the traveler receives credit for all his expenses, the | tributed the greater part of the quarrels that has amount at each place, being endorsed at the bct occurred. um. By this means, he is saved the necessity of taking any money with him, and may verify the

The face from Guadalajara to Mexico +500 miles and six days' journey-is \$60, and the traveling exthis emermous price, by the admirable order and exactness observed on the line, and the superior accommodations with which he is treated. The originator and total proprietor of all the lines, Sen Zurutuza, has amassed a fortune of nigh \$1,000,0 rom his profits. In their administration he exhibits ingular industry and energy, presenting the most legastments of this mismanaged Republic. He a Biscayan by birth, but looks the portly English

man far more than the Spaniard.

I found Gundalajara in a state of terror and rayers. For a month previous the inhabitants had con expecting the arrival of the Cholcra, now hat its ravages in Durango and Zecatecas were ver. The city authorities were doing everything a their power to hasten its approach, by prohibi ing all public amusements and instituting solenic eligious festivals. The Catnedral was at all times rowded with worshipers, the Host frequently arried through the streets, gunpowder burned and ockets sent up to propitiate the Virgin. As yet ro ase was reported in the city, though there were ng my first day's journey in the diligence. I passed rough the towns of Zapolanejo and Tepatitlanhe former only seven leagues from Guadulajara-t both of which the epidemic was raging. In San Juan de los Lagos, the seat of the great Annua ! Fair of Mexico, it was abating, after having carried ff 400 out of a population of 5,000. On reaching he city of Lagos, we passed beyond the line of its

able to that of any other country. The passenger waked at 3 o'clock in the morning bas a cop . becolste brought him (and no one bus drank che plate who has not drauk it here) takes his seat, and has nearly reached the end of the second post by sunrisc. The heavy stage, of Troy manufacture, is drawn by six horses, four leaders abreast, who go on a dushing gallop as long as the road is level About 11 o'clock a breakfast of six or eight courses is served up in good style, the coachman waiting ntil the last man has leisurely finished. There is twanging of the horn and cry of "All ready before one has bolted the first mouthful. Off again, there is no stoppage till the day's journey s

all places in Mexico, the situation of this is the most picturesque and remarkable. It lies like an and lighted by windows of blue glass, near the top. eachanted city, buried in the heart of the moun tains. Entering a rocky canada, the bottom which burely affords room for the road, you pass between high adobe walls, above which, up the steep, rise ther above tier of blank, windowless, the chord, with two Secretaries on each hand. Ar sun-dried houses, looking as if they had grown out of the earth. You would take them to be a sort of cubic crystalization of the soil. The canada finally seems to close. A precipice of rock-out of a rist is which the stream flows-shuts up the passage. Ascending this by a twist in the road, you are in bed of the ravine and partly on its sides and in its their seats, at the opening and close of each Ses astonishing manner. Men accustomed to patter proparing to start for Acapulco. higher eminence that one can realize its extent

mer of splendid bloom. The road, following the lummerse pisin, level as a table and watered by aweep of the Sierra Madre, passed sometimes streams from the silver mountains of Guanajuato, over immense plains of the fan-palm, whose leaves is covered with thousand-acre fields of wheat Arroycenco, an haclenda belonging to Senor Za

tuza, among the mountains of Capulalpan

great many lateral branches, bears a sign with the words " Por Ladrones," (For Robbers,) in large

A few minutes after my arrival at the Diligens. Hotel in this city, the Vera Croz stage drove inco the yard. The first person who jumped out was Mr. Parrot and Mr. Peyton, who accompanied him I sat down to dinner, in half an hour afterwards, looking and feeling much more like a member of

civilized socie cer of being plundered. A company of five is per me a kindness than an injury. To the imprudence of our own countrymen. I am convinced, is to be a

The Mexican Congress-Presentation of the

No. XXXIX.

ere Greeky & McElrath This morning I visited for the first time both Houses of the Mexican Congress. The sessions are now held in the original balls, in the National are now held in the original balls, in the National Palace, troating on the Grand Plaza. In point of size the Palace, troating on the Grand Plaza. In point of size the Palace is one of the first etructures on the dest of its North-American Union, are reciprocated similar feedings on my part, and here of your of Atto feet in lameth, and time to communicate them and my cordinal greeding to Ge Continent, having a front of 500 feet in length, and anveral spacious court-yards. Much of its effect is lost, however, through its clumary and incomprisions style of architecture. While looking out of its as fraction of the standard agreement of the property of the court of th several spacious court varies. Much of its effect are in my mind's eye was not that of Cortez after the "Noche Triste;" not that of the splesand trains of the Viceroys of yet-powerful Spain at the triumphal entry of Scott, when the litt army that had fought its way in from Chapultepe receted his appearance on the Plays with huggest that brought tears even into Mexican eyes. Think as one may of the character of the War, there are

Mexico, accompanied me to the Halls of Congress, and pointed out the principal characters present were no desks except for the Secretaries, the nembers being seated on a continuous bench which ran around the room, with a rail in front of the Cabinet during the war. He is a large strongly built man, with features expressing not only intelligence, but power. At the end of the a man of polished bearing, and, from appearance something of a diplomat Gen. Almonte, whose low forehead, broad cheek bones and dark skin betray his Indian blood, occupied the seat next Pedrana, the President of a few days during a r volution in 1828. Almonte is the son of the Liberator. Morelos, and that circumstance alone gave him an interest in my eyes.

The demeanor of the Senate is exceeding quiet and grave. The speeches are short, though trary, I am told that any definite action on any subject is as difficult to be had as in our own Conample time for a long walk and sight-seeing before gress. It is better, however, to do nothing decer-Th Hall of Congress fronts on one of the inner

courts of the Palace. It is semi-circular in form. er sits on a broad platform, in front of the center of ground of the Mexican tricolor, hangs the aword of

ed for the presentation of Mr. Letcher. On comtucky. The following is a copy of his address:

or Mr. Letcher as Envoy of the United State rose and replied as follows:

"I receive with the greatest pleasure the letter of that rious Gen. Taylor, President of the United Sussession North, which accretists Mr. Lectures as Minister Flexible Control of the Republic New Inits Observations."

The accimients of could faith, which you have a

and Alvarado, battling their way back to Trascala. They deally say the content of the way back to Trascala. They deally say the content of the way back to Trascala. They deally say the content of the way back to Trascala. They would be seen to proper usity made by it feet the "Noche Triste," not that of the splend of trains of the Viceroys of yet-powerful Span.

After the luterenance of a few compliments, M Letcher took his leave, and immediately afterwar. iptical room in the center of the Palace. There the President rose and left the hall in compar nance whose prominent expression is honesty and benevolence. This corresponds with the popular idea of his character. He is a man of excellent present, is not sufficiently strong for Mexico. ong as the several States continue to defy and vi late the Federal Compact, a powerful Head is

Herrers were the uniform of a General-a more simple costume than that of the other officers Ministers, except Arista, were dressed in plai suits of black. Lecunza is a man of low stature and dark complexion, and a barely perceptible cost of shrewdness is mingled with the natural intellihand, is tall, thin, with a face of which you are certain, at the first glance, that it knows how to keep its owner's secrets. The finest-looking man present was Gen Arista, who is six feet high, and closely cropped, fair complexion and gray eyes. to be a great overgrown Scotch boy, who had some As in the Senate, the Members have no deaks, but how blundered into a Generalship. He is said to are ranged along two semi-circular beaches, the have the most influential hand in the Cabinetouter one raised a step from the floor. The Speak. Among the States of the North there is, as is well known, a powerful party devoted to his interests.

each corner of the platform is a circular pulpit, just | has been installed here in the exercise of his func large enough to take in a spare man nearly to the tions, we may hope fir some speedy adjustment of armpits. They are used by the Members for set | the many claims of American citizens which have | and as often by Orizaba. Near ILO Frio, I mot harangues. Behind the Speaker's Chair and ele- been pressing upon the attention of the Legation vated above it, is a sort of throne with two seats, for some time past. The course of justice in Mexioder a crimson canopy. Here, the President of co is interminable, but a decided position on the Oricans. Six others, among whom was a New the Republic and the Speaker of Congress take part of a foreign Envey frequently simplifies it in an lateral branches, it is only by mounting to some sion. Above the canopy, in a gilded frame, on a and shuffle off the meeting of a question, are easily Iturbide. A picture of the Virgin of Guadaleupe, Several cases have come to my knowledge in piece of track running past the gate of La Merced

gallery in America.

Things in the Mexican Republic.

(a) Correspondence of The Tr

I left the City of Mexico on the 10th inst. Al the stages had been engaged for several days is succession, by passengers for the British steame seat. We came through in five days, including two days stay in Jalapa, the Paradise of the Ne World. We passed the much dreaded pine mon

pportunity, to take passage in her, as a " distress when, on rowing out to the Castle San Juan d'Ulies vesterday morning one of th El rapor !" was the general exclam on, and at least fifty dissatisfied persons recove ed their good-bumor. The steamer proved to 1 the Thurses, Capt. Abbott. Much to our satisfac er way to Mobile

The English courier reached here last able to learn of anything being done in relation the report of the Finance Committee, the most arrangement cannot take effect without the appr batton of Congress (") and 3. That the Gover ment be authorized to accept a further sum \$300,000 on the American indemnity. The resination of the Minister of Finance was fully epected. In fact, very few Ministers hold this offic more than two or three months. The entire was f confidence between the Executive and Legisli tive Departments utterly destroys the efficiency the Mexican Government. The Ministers wear a hain, which is sometimes so shortened by the price of Congress that the proper exercise heir functions is rendered impossible.

With the exception of a proposciamento at Tax ico-of which you will already have heard-th Republic is quiet. The rule of Herrerameets wit o open opposition. We hear no more threate: ing rumors from the States of the Sierra Madr nd the ravages of the Indians in Durango and hihuahua seem to have subsided for the present The Conservative party, whose tendencies are so, the fact is no doubt attributable to the infl ence and abilities of Alaman, its avowed leader.

There is a prospect of Santa Anna again appeal ng on the stage. His name is brought forward by a number of his friends, and of course with his own consent, as a candidate for Congress from the district of the Capital. The party in his favor is powerful, though small, and it is possible their o orts may succeed. If elected, it is not to be sup posed that he would long remain a simple Repre

Several of the States have lately been taking singular liberties with the Constitution. For stance, the Legislatures of Zacatecas, Durana and Julisco have separately passed laws regulating the revenue not only on internal commerce but for eign imports! The duties on many articles as normous, as, for instance, in the State of Jalise 37; ets. per lb. on Tobacco, and 75 ets. on Sauff. Zacatecas, with a curious discrimination, has in posed a duty of 124 per cent, on home manufatures, and 5 per cent on foreign merchandise! such a state of things one knows not which most wonder at the audacity of the States, or the pu tient sufferance of the Supreme Government.

The Cholera seems to be advancing nearer Me Although it has almost entirely disappear in San Juan de ke Logos and has not yet reach Guadalajara, there are rumors of cases in th small towns around the City of Morelia. Cons erable alarm is felt in Mexico, as the ravages stout in proportion, with a large head, light heir the epidemic in 1832 were terrible, 16,000 dyin. out of a population of 150,000. There is as yet From the cast of his leatures, one would take him sppearance of the vomito at this place, the fier northers which have been blowing until this mort ing having kept the atmosphere fresh and bracin The diligence from here to Mexico has commeno

running a daily line. The tri weekly has been four insufficient for the increase of travel, but it is don! Now that a new Minister from the United States | fall whether a daily line will be profitable for son time to come. When the arrangement is comulthe stages will pass three times a week by Jala: company of eight Americans on horseback, wh had come passengers in the Water-witch, from Naw Yorker by the name of Hough, were in Mexico

The project of a Railroad to Mexico is still kept alive, but I fear it will be a long while before the

carried on for a long time, and this, when the supplyanced difficulty that cannot readily be over- and Lord John Russell within the last few years. The orner Representatives have done all they Perste, is one continued ascent of a hundred miles, into Great Britain and Ireland at low rates of duty ; mile but, by bearing further to the north a lower factures, and the repeal of the Navigation Laws, by ing business here. Whatever may have been the from Vera Cruz to Acapoleo would advance Mex: in the United States. There it is felt and under mised in the eyes of the Government here. This it. But the Government cannot pay the debts al- of Manufactures and Commerce, here, in the United has been a cause of strong dissatisfaction to all the fearly contracted, private enterprise among its States, Pree Trade is understood to mean the break matic station involving more complicated negatis. elers to Mexico must make up their minds to be altions than this, and heretofore, with few exceptions; ways joited and occasionally robbed, for many

means to do the Best in his power, but, being a it here do not correspond with what we hear in possess, to fear foreign competition; and this is the w hand at diplomacy, may be sometimes over the United States. The right of way granted to secret of the willingness of Sir Robert Pell, Lord Magning & Mackintosh bas not yet been given up, but the Mexican Government claims that it has to withdraw Protection from long-established Manbeen annulled by their non-compliance with the niactures; particularly as such a course stoudily writers for El Siglo Dier of Nucre. To M. Rene and there is no security in any company undertal. Masson, the enterprising editor and proprietor of ing to open a communication until it is decided. Le Tent D'Union, the only foreign journal in Mr. Hargous states that he has five hundred men now employed on the road, but if what I hear of the country be correct, even this force cannot open | fication of our Tariff in 1846. persons why have visited the Isthmus, is 112 on the state of the Nation, in which that Baronce both on the Guasaccalco and at Tehuantepec, is favor of the British colonies should have been con said to be very unhealthy during the Summ delta, which is overflowed for many leagues. The coincidence of the representations which have been made to me by different persons, induces me to place some faith in them.

> The cradit of the house of Mackintosh has been considerably shaken of late by rumors affeat in the namerolal community. On conversing with sereral prominent merahants, Mexican as well as foreign, I find however, that the general impression is, it will be able to stand. Its fall would have so enermous as Great Britain? We first an given a tremendous blow to the private commer cial interests of Mexico, and the favorable turn which reports are taking has relieved a very gen eral anxiety

Permit me to correct a statement of the death Frank Coeuen, the young and gifted violinist, which was him looking better nor heard him play morexquisitely than a few nights since, in Mexico, a the Teatro de Santa Anna. Herz is now in De range, creating the same furore as he has made in with him, and it is difficult to say about which the copile are most enthusiastic. Madame Bishop and Booksn have been as for as Guadalajura, but are everywhere with perfect science, or with hissen Madame Bisbop, on the contrary, has made a very Cavorable inpression.

So much for Mexican affairs up to the hour. eaving Vera Cruz. Perhaps I may hear some thing further at Tampico.

OFF TAMPICO BAR, Feb. 22, 1850. We left Vers Cruz on the morning of the 19th, coat came out and took ashore the mail, power and Admiralty Agent. There has been no cetting ever the bar since then, and a small towing steamer les moored inside with \$900,000 on board, waiting

The steamer took \$1,100,000 on board at Vers ends, and fifty hour passengers, among whom are consequently be exposed to free competition. ca. His experiences have been of remarkable interest, and will, I hope, soon be made public.

Except this delay, there has been no cause for 1,500 tons burden, and cannot be surpassed in all of passengers. The table is well supplied, and tho attendance unexpectionable. Coming from semicivilized Mexico, the sight of English order and the nave named, why it is that the English are enabled en owment of English comfort are doubly agreed to beat us, as to cheapness in so many articles of ... The sea is subsiding, and we shall probabl

have communication with the shore to morrow. It so, I shall reach Mobile on the 26th, and lose n time in proceeding to New-York.

Those Rochester 'Spirits.' The long promised "Enlarged and Authorize

Edition" of the pamphiet entitled "Explanation and History of the Mysterious Communion with Spirits, comprehending the Rise and Progress of the Mysterious Noises in Western New-York. has at length been issued by Capron & Barron. Auburn, and we presume is for sale by Fowlers & Wells, 131 Nassau-st. There are some additions, mainly of testimony confirming the more amazing statements in the former edition. There are also some modifications, but we shall not stop to specify them, since those who have faith in these 'Rappings' as veritable revelations from the unseen world will read the whole work, and those who insist that it is all a humbug would not be persuaded though one rose from the dead." To the carious, and all disposed to know more of the mysteries which surround us, we heartily commend the whole pamphiet for careful perusal. Of course we shall not be understood as endors-

ing the 'Rappings' as real communications from the world of spirits. Some of them we consider the result of gross deinsion, while of others we know not what to think It is easy to say that any part is deceptive the whole must be ; but that other quarters, the manufacture of Broadcoths explains nothing. If any one will tell us by what means persons who were total strangers in Rocheshave been made to believe that they have had the facture. names of long deceased friends spelled out to them, dropping in at these 'Rappings' have been all truction of the manufactures named in the above dressed as from the spirits of deceased friends list, which have been built up by protection, until whom they did not know were dead who had in over one hundred and fifty millions of dollars of fact died far away only a day or two before, and of capital is invested in them, and their produce is whose death no account had reached Rochester- one hundred and eighty-eight millions annually. It we say, if any one will explain all this, we shall this latter amount should be added to our imports be happy to see how he does it. We think the tions, where, we ask, are markets to be found for ascertained phenomena of Clairvoyance go a geod produce sufficient to pay for them! way toward it-but then Clairvoyance is as inlar affair, simply remarking that if it is an imposstill be worthy of the gravest consideration.

The Whigs of Anburn have nominated laboring classes in this country?

has an able article on Free Trade, showing the operation of what are called the Free Trade meas We think it quite possible that the writers for the Quarterly, and other selvecates of Protection in England, overrate the evils which have been and may be produced by the measures which have been adopted by the British this Mexican system of shifts and delays has | will extend to the Axtor capital. And yet there is | Parliament under the anspices of Sir Robert Peel

> co as far beyond her condition at the period of her stool by Protectionists as calculated to break down foreign capitalist to undertake the work. So trave duty, or at low revenue rates, the Manufactures of other countries. British statesmen and writers on political economy are well aware that their Man reacturing interests stand on too firm a basis, by I have made many inquiries respecting the Isthmus of Tehnantopec. The accounts given of years of Protection, and by other advantages they market for British Manufactures, as is particularly shown in the increased importation of that class of merchandise into the United States since the modi

The Quarterly Review, in the article referred to, replies to a recent speech of Sir Robert Peel acts forth the benefits he conceives the British na-Free Trade measures. The writer thinks that the former differential duties on raw materials in tinued, remarking,

and we such "Sir Robert Peel" |continues the Reviewer

refers to our own vast exports, and asks, 'I tion to the comfort and happiness of those commu nities with which we deal, where is the delinquent a nation to take from abroad manufactured arti cles which she can produce even at an additional cost at home, is an egregious folly,-but it has not vel been alleged to be a crime. Sir R. Peel may, however, judge how nearly even this innocen turn his attention to the correspondence between the Governor-General of India and the East India Company, on the subject of the Dacca weavers. He will there find it stated, on the authority of the

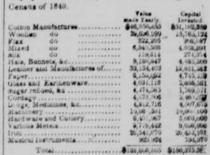
Some years ago the East Ind's Comrany annually reought mallians places of culture goods. The he adualty full, and has now ceared amogether. Existil and machinery have superseded the produce Corton piece goods, for ages the stape manufacture, and the present suffering to

Perhaps, (says the Quarterly,) this instance may reafter quality the opinion that the interference

We have given these extracts from the Review not for the purpose of showing that the United States are in the same condition as India was, with regard to manufactures, before they were presrated by British Free Trade; for we are well aware that we have many advantages trising from our skill and machinery; but we desire to draw advantages over us, which will enable them break down certain branches of manufactures, i Cras, \$90,800 of which were for the Mexican divi | Protection should be withdrawn, and they should

e Stuart Wortley, returning from a The superior advantages of the English man Eigin's suite, and Mr. Hill, an English traveler, rate of interest, and the chespness of labor. It is bound homeward red Havana, Cadiz and the Pyre- | well known that, while abundance of money may nces, after three years spent in Russis, Siberia, the | be obtained in England at 3 per cent per annum olynesian Islands and the interior of South Ameri | in this country the average rate on good business securities is not less than 7 per cent. The price of labor, not only among the operatives employed in the manufactories, but among builders, laborers dissatisfaction. The Thomes is a noble vessel, and others employed in the construction of buildings for manufactories, is at least fifty per cent. less in er arrangements for the coinfort and convenience | England than in the United States. Labor may be said to constitute about one-half the cost of mann. factured articles. Thus we see in the items we manufacture; and why our Free Traders in this country, who tell us to rely on our owe skill and ndustry, are so particularly cautious not to adven ture their capital in manufacturing enterprises.

To show what would be the effect of a complete system of Free Trade, by which the chesp labor and capital of Europe would be enabled to pros rate our principal manufactures in this country, at us look at the annual amounts of these great interests in the United States, and the capital employed therein, ten years since, according to the



foubtless increased much since the Census of 18 notwithstanding the discouragement of many br ... ches, by the Tariff of 1846. Thus, the manufacts as of Suks and fine Cottons have rather declined to ... advanced, and in Massachusetts, as well as s was almost totally abandoned last year, in comsequence of foreign competition, by which the prices ter, and especially to all concerned in this matter, of those Cloths were reduced below the cost of mana

If Free Trade means anything, it says, "buy where you can buy cheapest." Therefore, we say, con their death beds, &c. and how persons casually that the question involves the partial or total des The number of persons employed in the manu-

credible to most people as direct and unqualified factores we have named, is at least 450,000, -and intercourse with departed souls. So we leave if we estimate the wages of these operatives at every one to make what he pleases of this sings. an average of \$200 per annum, we have the sum of nancty millions of dollars, paid for labor in these ture we know that many of those mixed up in it branches of manufacture. If wages are to be reare not deceivers but deceived, and that, as an in duced to the European ratio, of fifty per cent less stance of the fallibility of the human senses, it would than that now paid in the United States, is it not clear that forty-five millions of dollars of the losses to be caused by Free Trade must fall upon the